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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

OF COURSE.

S.L.P. Name and the Emblem Remain With S. L. P.

"14,463 is a decided majority over 912." Such is translated into the vernacular, the gist of a decision, rendered on the 19th instant, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State upon the appeal of the Kangaroo clique of riff-raffs in this city that thought to deck itself in borrowed feathers by trying to steal the honored name and emblem of the Socialist Labor Party. Beaten last fall before the Secretary of State, beaten before the Police Commissioners, beaten before the Supreme Court, and finally snowed under on election day in the city by the referendum of 14,463 Socialist voters, that brought into full light the riff-raffs, hopeless minority and utter insignificance, they tried their luck once more by carrying their case up to the Appellate Division. After a full consideration of the eloquent affidavits—eloquent on both sides—as will presently appear—the full court decided unanimously to throw out the appeal. In its decision the court states in substance: "The election having been held, the issues in the case are settled"; in other words, the 14,463 men who voted the Socialist Labor Party's ticket are an overwhelming majority over the 912 who boycotted it."

Nor could it be otherwise. Again, a few facts in the case deserve to be generally known.

POINT V. In the Party's printed brief is as follows:

The action appealing is entirely on paper, being a clique of three or four men who control a German newspaper called the "Volkszeitung." This is clearly apparent from the record, on an examination of the jurat of each affidavit included between pages 54 and 105.

On examination it will be seen that these affidavits were sworn to on a date ANTERIOR to the affidavit of Henry Slobodin, which affidavit is verified on the 11th day of October, 1899; yet each of the affidavits mentioned, which antedate said Henry Slobodin's affidavit, ASSUME TO VERIFY THE AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY SLOBODIN, WHICH WAS NOT MADE UNTIL SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE AFORESAID AFFIDAVIT, and these are the affidavits upon which they claim membership and base their alleged referendum.

The printed case on appeal containing all the affidavits, is in this office open for inspection. The point above made in the Party's brief will be found sustained by the signatures to the OATHS of not less than 35 Kangaroo "affiants," swearing to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist. It is quite in the fitness of things that such a printed case on appeal bears on its cover the legend:

"Morris Hilquit, Attorney for Appellant."

If such "affidavits" are not "eloquently convincing," and aidful to the determination of a case, nothing could be.

A second fact that it is instructive to ponder over is this:

The whole question hinged upon the regularity of the "special session" of the General Committee, which the reactionists and ready-swinging Kangaroos called for the evening of last July 10, and at which they "overthrew" all the Party officers. The meeting, it was shown by affidavits on both sides, was called by a minority of members of the committee; was called without previous application to the officers of the Section; was called by notice printed in a paper on the morning of the very day when the meeting was called for, and in a paper in a foreign language, at that; finally, no notice whatever was given in the said call of the purpose to "depose" the State and National officers.

The Party argued that a meeting bearing such ear-marks of Anarchy was irregular, and its decisions null and void. How did the Kangaroos argue? This wise:

"Section New York had no rules and regulations upon how to call special sessions, therefore—" [from these admitted premises, the Party argued that, in the absence of special regulations, the parliamentary law of the land must prevail; that, accordingly, no special session of a body can be held without due and timely notice being given to all its members, besides notice of the purpose of such special session;—not so argued the collection of international riff-raffs—"therefore," said they, "there having been no special Section regulations on the subject, the ways of barbarism, of Anarchy, of rowdiness, and not the ways of American parliamentary principles, should prevail."

With such a Timbuctoo theory of manners on their lips, the Kangaroos walked into the Appellate Court—and were kicked out.

Finally, there is a third point:

The Party, with a case clear as crystal, relied solely upon the soundness of its position. Accordingly in choosing a counsellor-at-law, it looked solely to character and ability, and placed the conduct of all its cases in the hands of the talented lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, Esq., who has managed them with marked ability. How did the Kangaroos proceed. For one set of cases they took a practitioner, supposed to have "pull" with Tammany; when the embossed case first came up, they took another, a Republican politician lawyer, supposed to have "pull" with the Republican administration in Albany; routed, and wanting to appeal before a Democratic court, they drop their Republican lawyer, and engage as their counsel to argue the appeal ex-Judge Daly, the relative of one of the judges who had to decide the appeal!!!

The back-door method of aiming at success is as conspicuously absent from a bona fide revolutionary party as it is conspicuously present with buffoons, crooks and politicians.

YOUNG MEN,

Stop, Look Around, Think Carefully and Act.

For years the cry has been: Go west, young man!

West? There is no west, no north, no south, nor east.

Go west, to give your brains, your energy, your work to the development of the country!

Will you go to the cities—to Chicago, St. Louis or Omaha, to the plains of Nebraska, or to the sun-burnt fields of Arizona, to the City of the Golden Gate, or to the banks of the Columbia?

Everywhere there is not only no call for your labor, but there is a surplus of labor in the market even in these days of prosperity and plenty.

The field no longer waits for you, there is no chance of your becoming a successful farmer; the bonanza farm has found its natural home in the far West.

Go to the mines?—There are more miners than the demand calls for, and truly there never was a place where so much misery reigns as in the mining towns.

Will you go to the cities? Oh! but the farm districts are giving their contingent of surplus labor to the already overcrowded labor markets in the cities.

What will you do, young man, you who are called the salt of the earth. Will you become traveling salesmen to spread the trade of Eastern manufacturers into west and south?—But the old drummers are hunting for a job; the monopolized industries have no use for their labor; moreover, how will you be able to crowd in where they are crowded out?

Let us suppose that your parents were able to give you an education, that you became doctors, lawyers, engineers, what then?—The future of the college-bred engineer lies in a draughting office the pay of which will hardly compensate for the money expended for the education he received. The future of the doctor is hardly more promising, for thousands have to subsist on hardly more than what the mechanic receives, and most lawyers develop into shysters and stay there.

There were times when you looked into the future with confidence, when you read the stories of men, now prominent in public life, who were once poor and worked themselves up to their present position. You heard that every native-born American has "a chance to become President"; you took stock in that, forgetting that the odds were one to about twenty millions. Your ambition knew no limit: poor as you might be, mental and unimportant as your position was, you had your eye on the future and hope sustained your energy. When you grew older, your ambition slackened, for your hope for the future had no solid ground. If you were a shop boy then, how much farther are you now? If you were a laborer then, where are you at present? If you were selling goods behind the counter for some one else, tell me, do you sell your own goods now in your own store?

And still there are men who say: "The world has a reward for every honest workingman, a future for every ambitious man, a future for every genius." No, my friends, not in this social system of capitalism. True, some succeed, but we so often forget the multitude that fails. Are they all unworthy? I say, No. How often do you ask yourselves the question, Why is all this so? Why is it that before a person could succeed easier, that there was plenty for all who wanted to work? It is worth while inquiring into this, where so much depends upon it.

How many of you are not there looking forward to the time when you will be able to give to her whom you love the home and comforts of which you dream for years but which many of you will never be able to procure for want of ready cash. Let us look into the question and see what causes it that your labor is not in demand.

Some of you will answer, The Democratic rule; others, the Republicans, and most will say, the trusts.

But I say, do not blame parties, do not blame trusts, blame yourselves. It is reserved for you to decide the future of your country, the future of your parties and your trusts.

Life is short, and if there is a hell hereafter it is bad enough, and there is no sane reason for making one on earth. Look at the trust, see how ingeniously, how economically it works. Your idea was always to become a rich man, a stockholder, why then shall we not all become stockholders in one gigantic trust—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, where our dividend would be the labor performed for that trust.

This is the idea of Socialism, an idea based on justice and intelligence.

We say that as everything comes from the earth, he who owns the earth owns natural opportunities; and he who owns the factory, the store, the establishment, which others need to work, owns the social opportunities. These owners of national and social opportunities own the working class. It is undeniable that these owners, simply by their ownership (to which none has a just claim, unless robbery, cheat and fraud be called just claims) live in wealth and luxury, leading idle lives, while those who do all the work receive merely a paltry wage.

Who now has found a solution for the problem of the nineteenth century?—The Socialist Labor Party, which says: "Vote for what you want, vote for economic freedom, vote for the Socialist Commonwealth, where all will be free and none will be slaves."

Are you with them, young men of America?

DALE.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

ERIE, Pa.

First Attempt to Contest the Municipal Field.

The S. L. P.'s Clear and Class-conscious Tactics Upheld—The Lion in the Way of the Working Class—Labor's Full Demands Held in View While Seeking Any Immediate Improvement Obtainable—The Ticket—Vote It!

Our Platform.

For the first time the Socialist Labor Party decided to take action in the municipal election in this city, this spring.

We therefore present to the voters of this city, and the laboring man especially, the following principles and demands:

We re-affirm the tactics and principles laid down in our Party Constitution, adopted in General Convention in 1896.

We believe in the clear and class-conscious tactics of the Party, which has marked its course in the past. We hold that there can be no fusion with any party within the realm of capitalist politics, and we have nothing in common with any of the old parties, which are the tools of capitalism.

We hold that Labor, the creator of all wealth, should also be entitled to the same, but we know that, while the means of production and distribution are owned by the capitalist and operated for profit only, Labor will be fleeced.

Capitalism, or the present competitive system of production, tends to degrade mankind, to destroy the health and happiness of the workers, to corrupt legislators, and to cause constant strife between employer and employé. Capitalism must be held responsible for the frightful list of preventable accidents and deaths.

It is the cause of crime and the cause of enforced idleness. It bestows prosperity on the few and poverty on the many.

While Capitalism is in possession of the instruments of production and all natural resources, it bribes and corrupts legislators from the Nation to the municipality, and has at its command the entire power of government with its army and police force to keep the laborer from securing better conditions.

A system of production, not for profit, but for use, access to the tools of production and to natural resources will remove poverty, lack of employment and the cause of crime, and it would be conducive to the welfare of humanity.

Therefore we demand that all the means of production and distribution be made the common property of all the people, that every man have the right to work and receive the full result thereof.

But the emancipation of the laboring class from capitalism must be achieved by their own class; they must unite into a political party of their own, against all parties of capitalism.

Our Local Demands.

1. We demand that the city acquire the street railways, electric light plants and gas works and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the employes under control of the city administration.

2. Abolition of the contract system on all city improvements; direct employment of labor by the city, union labor to be preferred.

3. Minimum wages to be two dollars a day and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

4. The city to erect public bath-houses at the Bay, and at least one in each section where shops are located.

5. Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

Our Candidates.

First Ward—Alfred Black, select council.

Second Ward—J. C. Gingenbach, select council; J. C. O'Sullivan, school director.

Third Ward—Gus. Benson, select council; Chas. Mehler, school director.

Fourth Ward—Chas. Fleeman, school director.

Fifth Ward—John Coffey, school director; Chas. Hirsch, select council.

Sixth Ward—Otto Bens, school director.

Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Local Alliance No. 104 (textile workers), S. T. & L. A., is now engaged in the fourth strike since last spring. Our organization is composed of every branch of our industry; and if there is a strike of textile workers, some of our members are inevitably involved. Now, we have 60 members who were working in the upholstery trade. They are out now seven weeks. Last year we paid out \$1,200 for strike benefits to our members. Our treasury is now exhausted, and we are compelled to appeal to our comrades for assistance.

We may state here that we have engaged Comrade S. Schulberg to speak to the strikers in general. He has succeeded in winning a good many for our cause, so that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will have additional organizations here in the near future. Hoping that we do not appear in vain, we remain,

Fraternally,

D. A. 12, S. T. & L. A.
MAX KELLER, Secretary.
OSCAR SEIDEL, Delegate
to Dist. No. 12, S. T. & L. A.

Endorsed by the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.
WM. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y,
23 Duane St., N. Y.

Fishing for Organs.

A Pittsburgh, Pa., "Divine" on the Labor Question.

He Tries to Catch Andrew Carnegie's Eye for a Bonus by Lecturing on the "Foes of the Laboring Man," the foes Being "Lack of Ambition," "Idleness," "Extravagance" and "Sunday Toll"—The Fictitious Overthrown with Facts

Some books are lies free end to end,

And some great lies were never penn'd:

Ed's Ministers, they have been kenn'd,

In holy rapture,

A rousing which, at times, to vend,

And nail 't to Scripture.

But this that I am gawn to tell

Which lately on a night befell

Is just as true's the Devil's in hell

Or Dublin city

That e'er he nearer comes oursel

'S a muckle pity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—"This that I am gawn to tell" hinges on an incident that took place on Sunday evening, January 7 inst., wherein one Rev. J. L. Updegraph delivered himself of a sermon entitled, "Foes of the Laboring Man." The Rev. Updegraph labors in the vineyard of the fashionable "East End," Pittsburgh, which contains more millionaires to the square mile than any other section in the United States outside of New York City. This environment no doubt has its influence on the "think works" of the Reverend, as some of his remarks will show.

He started off with a grand flourish of trumpets by defining the foes of the laboring man to be "Lack of Ambition," "Idleness," "Extravagance," and "Sunday Toll." Then he went on to state that many people with a subject like this would spend the time in a tirade against the capitalist as the worst foe. I do not think them (capitalists) as bad as depicted. This is shown by the increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, affecting 45,000 men, unasked for, by the Carnegie Company, and the pension fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Fearful as the labor agitator pictures the millionaire, he would gladly exchange places with him.

Now, let me turn the searchlight on the magnanimous philanthropy of the two great companies named. It is true that on the first of the year the Carnegie Steel Co. advanced the wages of common labor from 14 to 15 cents per hour, but it does not affect 45,000 men. The growth of the Carnegie steel interests in the last 15 years has been marvelous, and if the number of workers had increased in proportion to the development of steel producing capacity, in all likelihood there would be 45,000 men employed at the present time. But labor-saving machinery has made wonderful strides in the steel industry; work done by 4 or 5 men to-day required the services of from 40 to 50 men 10 years ago; so that while the output of the steel mills has increased tenfold, the number of men employed has not materially increased in the last 15 years, and to-day this company does not employ more than 10,000 men. One-half of this number are classed as skilled workmen, so that at the outside limit there were but 5,000 men, the unskilled laborers, who received the munificent (!) one-cent-per-hour advance. Quite a difference between 45,000 and 5,000!

The Rev. moreover, did not mention the fact that in the last 3 years the wages of this company's skilled workers had been reduced from 20 to 60 per cent.; nor did he mention the fact that for the year 1899 the Carnegie Steel Co. rolled up the enormous sum of \$42,000,000 in profits, one-half of which goes into the capacious pocket of Andrew Carnegie, as his share of the plunder, fleeced from this army of wage slaves. To have mentioned these facts would have destroyed the effect of this sycophantic sermon. Some have surmised that this Carnegie puff was aimed to bring down a church organ, and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has well advertised his name throughout the length and breadth of the land by a judicious scattering of church organs and libraries here and there. Three years ago the pastor of a church in a neighboring town of Pittsburgh sent a letter to Mr. Carnegie stating that it would be pleasing in the eyes of the Lord, the congregation, and himself, if a pipe-organ was planted in his church. Mr. Carnegie, being in New York at the time, requested the "Divine" to bring a deacon or two along to hold an interview. This was done, and Mr. C. spoke thus: "Your church is in a town adjacent to many of our coal, coke, and steel industries; this church needs a new organ which will be placed there, provided you faithfully promise that in case any trouble arises between our company and its employes your influence and aid will be freely given to the Carnegie Steel Co." The promise was made, the organ was granted, and the prayers of the congregation were waited heavenward for the good and welfare of the donor, who, by the way, is a pronounced believer in the principles of Darwin and Spencer.

Likewise, the philanthropy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has several blow-holes in it, which can be plainly observed, if looked into closely: A few weeks ago the P. R. Co. issued orders to retire the old employes at the beginning of 1900. Accordingly, on the 1st of January from 1,500 to 2,000 old men, who had faithfully served the great corporation from 30 to 50 years, were discharged and placed on the pension roll. The pension amounts to one per cent. of their former wages for each year of service, viz., the man who had worked 40 years draws 40 per cent. of his last year's wages. This move, as the capitalist press admits, caused general dissatisfaction among these old employes who had given up their life-time to enrich the stockholders who had never seen the P. R. R. In the approach to old age, these men had been forced into minor positions, with minor pay, so that their pension is a mere bagatelle. Many people, who do not understand the relentless march of capitalism, will deem this action of the P. R. Co. honorable and humane, to the Socialist the action stands out bold and clear as another step toward a greater exploitation of the workers.

Some of the great railway companies have recently issued orders to superintendents, instructing them to employ no more locomotive firemen over 25 years of age, or weighing less than 160 pounds. In explanation of this peculiar edict, the railway managers claim, the traffic is growing greater, the trains larger in size, requiring heavier engines which need robust, strong young men to handle. When the railroad companies have secured the pick and flower of the army of wage slaves, the glittering bait of an old age pension spurs them on to giving the best service they can to the great corporations. If they should be discharged before the old age limit is reached, they forfeit all rights to the pension fund. Thus the whip-lash of old age and helplessness is laid over these men, driving them to their utmost to maintain the "good graces" of the company. They dare not strike, they must be docile, and if the younger element should grow rebellious, the old veterans nearing the age limit are relied on to steady them up, and hold them in line. A more gilded and cruel form of wage slavery has never yet been conceived of under capitalism. The Rev. Updegraph must have been talking for a free pass.

The preacher's driving bosh about the "idleness" of the workers is too silly for comment. When a worker is displaced by a machine he is forced into idleness, until he successfully underbids some other slave.

As to "extravagance," the Rev. says: "Many a man's extravagant wife and children, demanding almost as well furnished homes and handsome dresses as those of his employers, have driven him to despair." I leave this for some stronger pen to dissect, yours truly is afraid to touch it. I might grow vituperative, sarcastic, "billingsgatey."

The Rev. finally wades into "Sunday toll." Despite the bribes of liberal donations, pipe-organs, and free R. R. passes from the capitalists the theologaster occasionally forgets himself, as he stares into the empty pews before him, and emits a howl of rage at the desecration of the Sabbath day by those who operate their mills and factories on Sunday. Three years ago, when a large iron works in Pittsburgh started to operate on Sunday, there was great commotion among the sky-pilots. Denunciatory sermons were discharged in volleys; indignation meetings were held by the score; finally the labor fakirs took a hand in the scrimmage, and an organization was formed. One Dr. Webb was imported from Philadelphia to interview the mill managers, who severely told him, their competitors operated their plants on Sunday, and they were compelled to do the same. The excitement culminated in a monster mass meeting held in the Bijou Theatre, to which all labor fakirs and preachers were invited. The fakirs were out in force, but out of the ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY preachers invited only TWO appeared. The fakirs opened out in regulation style about how the workers must organize, organize, organize; the preachers told the audience that they must save their souls; in the midst of the love-feast a Socialist took the floor, and demanded to know why the ministerial fakir combination did not proceed to enforce the Pennsylvania Sunday labor law; and he added that suits were then pending where small contractors had been arrested for violating the Sunday observance law. This was a bomb-shell in their camp. The meeting soon adjourned, and from that day to this there has never been a word said about Sunday toll, excepting the occasional whines from some belated pulpit.

Fellow-workers, arouse your lethargic minds, study the principles of Socialism, and with the S. L. P. ballot abolish the capitalist system! With it will go the hypocritical, nonsensical cant of the Rev. Updegraphs and others of that ilk. Vote for the Socialist Republic, where knowledge, wisdom, plenty, and peace will forever banish corporation pension-funds, theologasters, labor fakirs, capitalists, and the numerous brood of parasites who are fattening on our lives' blood.

J. R. ROOT.

The manufacturers of baking powders, each of whom contended that the "stuff" of all the others was poisonous, have at last made peace, recognized the healthfulness of their competitors' products, and formed a trust of \$20,000,000, which they christened the Royal Baking Powder Co.—From "The New Trusts"; see book review in this issue.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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ADDRESS

To the Voters of Duluth, Minn.

Fellow Workingmen:

The time is again drawing nigh when you will be called upon to vote; again will representatives of the capitalist parties appeal to you to place them in office as "your servants"; once a year you have a chance to speak at the polls for what you want. Will you do it? For the first time in the history of Duluth the Socialist Labor Party has placed a ticket in the field.

For Alderman—Second Ward—Julius Dworschak, cigarmaker.

In view of this, we deem it our duty to briefly outline our position.

SOCIETY

is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct from each other, as night is from day. On one side we find the Capitalist Class, owning the means of production and distribution, i. e., factories, railroads, mills, elevators, ships, mines, shops, machinery and tools, necessary in the production of wealth. On the other hand we find the Working Class, which owns nothing but its labor power (mental or physical), which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price can be obtained for it, just as corn, shoes, potatoes or any other commodity. The part which the Working Class, or, more plainly, the worker, receives as the price of his commodity, Labor power, is known as Wages. With Wages he buys the necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter, thus reproducing labor power.

The age of small individual production is past when a mechanic owning a kit of tools, and invariably the raw material, could work alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was no competition among workers; no child labor; no labor saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle Capitalist to divide with. All this is changed.

PRODUCTION TO-DAY

is carried on an ever-enlarging scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly in their nature, have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools, reducing him to a mere machine tender—a cog in the great industrial mechanism. Instead we find hundreds and thousands of men, women and children banded together in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to the Kaiser's army—chained together, as it were, in a life of Wage Slavery, each assigned to the place where his or her labor power produces the greatest profit to the master—the Capitalist—receiving in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together. Small wages to the Wage Slave means large profits to the Capitalist, large wages means small profits. So long as profits accrue to the Capitalist, so long will the factories be kept in operation, otherwise the sign "Closed" appears upon the door and the workers are left to starve. You may sometime conceive the notion that you are

"NOBODY'S SLAVE."

and "quit your job." You think you are a "free man." You soon discover your slavery. For "quitting" one master you seek another, to whom you sell your labor power. Unable to find a master, you must beg, steal or starve! Thus the Working Class is at the mercy and caprice of the Capitalist Robber Class, which, owning the tools of production created by, but stolen from the Working Class, is able to say whether we shall live or starve. But between these great classes there exists

THE MIDDLE CLASS,

consisting of small tradesmen, farmers, "cockroach" factory owners, etc. While it is a separate class in itself, it is nevertheless but a division of the Capitalist Robber Class, continually at war with the other division, inasmuch that, what Capital possesses is not sufficiently effective to be a factor in production, i. e., it is not equipped to withstand the competition of improved machinery. To put it more plainly, it is a fight between "big" and "small" capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines having cheapened the cost of production, are squeezing the life out of this class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the Working Class as Wage Slaves, thus widening still more the gap 'twixt Capitalist and Working Classes. Naturally the Middle Class feels bitter toward their "big" brother robbers of the trusts, etc. This is why we hear it howling "But the trusts, they are ruining the country!" "Down with the greedy money power!" etc. Yet this class has an interest in upholding the profit system of private ownership. It wants to get back power. It hopes to overthrow the upper class of robbers, that it may become the dominant robber class! Thus there is a war known as

THE CLASS STRUGGLE,

progressing between these three classes, which cannot be ignored or ended until the entire Capitalist Robber Class is overthrown at the ballot box with the class conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. The Capitalist Class understands this. It must have courts to protect its interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by its representatives.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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SOCIALIZED VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1890..... 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564
In 1898..... 82,204
In 1899..... 85,231

What custom wills, in all things should we do?

The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountain error be too highly heaped
For truth to everpeer.

SHAKESPEARE.

By a blunder in the composing room, last week's issue of THE PEOPLE was numbered and dated wrong, bearing the number and date of the previous week. It should have been:

No. 43, January 21.

"THE HIGH MISSION OF THE BLACKMAIL IN CIVILIZATION."

It is now in order for the poets, professors, parsons and politicians of Capitalist Society to come out with verses, essays, sermons and stump speeches on the high mission of the blackmail in promoting civilization. These gentlemen are in the habit of cribbing Socialism in the way cribbers always crib; take one point, wrench it out of its connections, and then, with that as a text, discant upon the beauties of Capitalism. It is so they do on the subject of the Trust. Socialism teaches that the trend of civilization is to relieve man of the arduous task of producing the necessities of civilized life, in other words, WEALTH; that the increase of wealth is predicated upon the power of the means of production; that this power goes hand in hand with the concentration of production; and, finally, that the Trust is the highest contrivance of production, being the most concentrated form, and, consequently, that the Trust carries with it the potentiality of increased and general well-being;—but, Socialism adds that this potentiality for good is turned into an actuality for harm by the private ownership of the Trust, whose efficacy as a promoter of well-being is possible only when the Trust shall have been freed from the private ownership that now destroys its powers for good. This last point and conclusion the spouters for Capitalism suppress. Cribbing the first part of the reasoning, they sing the praises of the Trust as it now is, and vaunt its mission as a lever of civilization. Such being the mental and moral course of the upholders of Capitalism on the subject of the Trust, why not on the subject of the Blackmail?

Facts have of late been finding their way in the press, telling of the blackmail practices of some agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. These agents are almost stone-blind when they see a horse that belongs to a large concern and is not in fit condition; but when a wretched one-horse fellow is spied, his horse is, ten to one, condemned as unfit for work. Now, then, by this system of blackmail, upon both the small and large horse-using concerns, it is evident that the life of the small fellow is rendered more and more burdensome, till he is at last forced to throw up his small tool (one-horse wagon), sink wholly into the ranks of the proletariat, and leave the field free for the large tool (many-horse wagon) concern, or embryonic Trust.

Here certainly is a fine subject for poets, parsons, professors and politicians of Capitalism. With their wonted moral turpitude and prurient love of paradox, they should lose no time to sing the praises of the blackmail as a lever of civilization.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage will not be charged commission if he takes the hint.

CONFIRMED WITHIN TEN MONTHS.

It was in the issue of only last April 2 that the article entitled "Sign Posts," appeared in THE PEOPLE. The writing and the publication of the article were deliberate steps, taken after mature consideration. It had become absolutely necessary to convey to the comrades and the friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the land full and authentic information upon the best of foul corruption and revolting reaction that a hitherto trusted Party organization—the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association—had degenerated into. The article told of the corrupt and reactionary speeches made at the

Association against the Party during a long series of sessions, at which the reactionists and corruptionists in the Association united to uphold the hand of an untrustworthy editor, culminating, on the evening of March 23, with speaking him free of blame. The passage of the article closed with these words:

Well and wittily did a comrade strike off the situation on that evening of March 23. The yearly election for the Editor of the "Volkszeitung" coming up in the order of business after the above votes, the comrade nominated JUSTUS SCHWAB as the most appropriate man for the office, under the circumstances.

We imagine we can hear at this stage the cry of surprise: "What, Justus Schwab? that larger-brier Anarchist; that notorious enemy of the party; that clown of the Labor Movement; is HE, too, a member of the 'Volkszeitung' Publishing Association?" Yes, and not only he, but a number of others of more or less equal kidney.

Unmarked by that full exposure, a howl went up from the midst of the corrupt cabal: the truthfulness of the article was denied; and the new Board of "Volkszeitung" Directors, a set of reprobates, fitly representative of their constituency, published, and, stealing THE PEOPLE'S mailing list, issued to THE PEOPLE'S readers a "denial," the "strong point" of which was that the facts alleged in the "Sign Posts" article "did injustice, by misrepresenting the Publishing Association." Within ten short months the "Sign Posts" article receives a striking confirmation.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are aware that Section New York, as the largest stockholder, instituted proceedings before the Attorney-General to dissolve the "Volkszeitung" Association on several valid grounds, one of these being that the "Volkszeitung's" conduct of hostility to the Party was alienating from the paper the support of the Party, thereby running the "Volkszeitung" into bankruptcy. The Association denied these allegations by "affidavits"—whose affidavits? The Business Manager's, the best if not only qualified man in such a case, or perhaps some other employee? No! The leading affiant, the only affiant against the Party's allegations on these two heads of unfaithfulness to the Party and of resultant declining circulation is—well, who?—why, JUSTUS SCHWAB, the aforementioned Lager-Bier Saloon Keeper Anarchist, and, of course, foe of the Party. That passage from his "affidavit" deserves to be immortalized. He swears:

It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and untrue that the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association is acting contrary to the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party or has lost the support of the members and voters of the Socialist Labor Party; but that the true intent of this application is simply that the said Eber Forbes belonging to a party of men who has severed their connection with the branch of the Socialist Labor Party supporting the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and who arrogate to themselves the right to proclaim themselves the Socialist Labor Party, thereby adding a mere small fraction of men formerly belonging to that party.

Apart from the significance of the "Volkszeitung's" having to fall back upon Justus Schwab for a certificate of good S. L. P. character; apart from the still greater significance of all the "Volkszeitung" employees having to be left aside, and a Justus Schwab, an outsider and keeper of a saloon, having to be picked out to deny by oath the obvious truth that the circulation of the "Volkszeitung" is declining;—apart from all this, there rises the mountain-high significance of the recklessness with which the Justus Schwabs utter statements, and even take oaths;—despite the quadruple judicial decisions (each demanded by the "Volkszeitung" itself), establishing the ample fact that the S. L. P., and not the "Volkszeitung" clique, is entitled to the Party's name, "affiant" Schwab swears that the men of the S. L. P. "arrogate to themselves the right to proclaim themselves the Socialist Labor Party"; despite the fact that the S. L. P. vote in the Nation and the State went up at the last election, and that even in Greater New York the S. L. P. vote of last year was 14,463, barely 900 less than the year before, and this in the very teeth of urgent calls by the "Volkszeitung" upon "all honest workers not to vote" and to "smash the S. L. P.," despite these irrefutable facts of record, "affiant" Schwab swears that the men of the S. L. P. "are a mere fraction of men formerly belonging to that Party."!!!

Mental cleanliness and moral cleanliness, these are qualities inseparable from the bona fide self-respecting revolutionary movement of labor. Mental and moral lepers can only gangrene such a movement.

The "affidavit" of Justus Schwab is but one of the features of the "Volkszeitung Party." Some more such features will be exposed next week. To know them is invaluable. They are proof of the nature of the needed cleaning that the S. L. P. has undergone in expunging such folks from its ranks; and they will serve as "Sign Posts" for the further guidance of the militant proletarians.

The officers of the United Mine Workers have scored one more success. For attending the funeral of a fellow miner, who was killed in a recent mine accident at Bear Valley, 100 miners employed at the Bear Valley, Sterling and Henry Clay shafts, near Shamokin, Pa., were unceremoniously discharged.

If this is not "progress," if this is not one of the landmarks of pure and simple unionistic success, what is it? Ratchford, Dolan, Warner (not forgetting Gompers) ARE delivering the goods.

The Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., having discovered that a large number of children in the town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent to school.

Did this Mayor proceed upon the principle that wise physicians do in sight of a painful disease? Such physicians do not lose sight of present pain in their effort to cure the ill itself. They devote all proper attention to alleviating the present pain; but, being neither quacks nor scamps, they give not their whole thought to palliatives; least of all do they deliberately neglect the central ill and cause of pain, thereby affording themselves an opportunity to pose as "assuagers of human sufferings." No; the wise and honorable physician never loses sight of the central cause of causes; hand in hand with opiates, he marches upon the stronghold of the disease, and seeks to overpower and overthrow it. Was that course adopted by the New Rochelle Mayorality applier of shoe-opiates? Indeed not!

As a Capitalist Rep-Dem. politician, the New Rochelle Mayor upholds the Capitalist system, whereby the children of the working class are in ever larger numbers kept from school for want of shoes, and for a thousand and one other reasons. He upholds that social system of iniquity; thus, not only doing nothing to remove that central ill, but doing his level best to continue it; and, while thus perpetuating the cause of suffering, he indulges in ostentatious displays of "relieving suffering."

The harlotry that Capitalism turns every sentiment and principle of humanity is the crowning feature of its turpitudinous existence.

Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire and ex-convict, is giving illustrated lectures to young men on the theme:

"How to Make Money and Preserve It." The illustration consists in Yerkes himself. What stereopticon picture can be complete and more brilliant than Yerkes, standing before the foot-lights, as an illustration of the principle that the Capitalist-system way "to make money and preserve it" lies across the criminal code?

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, made a very excellent exhibition of the intellectual bankruptcy of his class on the occasion of a lecture that he delivered before the Federated Union in this city a few Sundays ago.

After having ranted for an hour, slinging about intangible commonplaces, he sat down, whereupon scores of questions were fired at him. Among the questions was this:

"What will be the ultimate result of the displacement of labor by machinery?"

To which he, with the unblushingness of capitalist perfidious ignorance and ignorant perjury, answered:

The tendency shown by the general observation of the eight-hour law answers that.

1. The perfection of labor-displacing machinery moves faster than this alleged "general observation of the eight-hour law." Say that a capitalist once employed 100 men at 10 hours a day; that meant that he got out of his men 1,000 hours of work a day. Say he now does lower the hours of work to eight a day. Does that mean that he will now need 25 more men, to wit, 125 men, to produce as much as before? That is the idea which the Seth Lows, with perfidious ignorance, mean to convey; but the fact which, with ignorant perjury, they suppress is this: Our capitalist will tend to introduce machinery at which wealth, formerly produced in ten hours may be produced in 5 hours. What is the result?

The result is that our capitalist will throw out 25 men, and with the remaining 75, working them 8 hours, and more intensely, by reason of the machine, will be getting a larger equivalent of former hours out of their hides; he will be scooping in more wealth, and, along with the "tendency shown by the general observation of the eight-hour law," the army of unemployed will grow apace for the Seth Low militias to shoot down.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

With much gusto the Pittsburg, Pa., "Press" makes this announcement:

Mayor W. J. Diehl awarded at noon to-day the contracts for printing the city advertising. The newspapers selected are the Press, Post, Chronicle Telegraph, Times and Volksblatt. The bid of the Dispatch was lower than that submitted either by the Times or Volksblatt, but it was ruled out on legal technicalities. Mayor Diehl held that the bid was defective as to the wording of the bid. His decision was sustained in an opinion by City Attorney Clarence Burleigh.

Is the point clear? If not, the following explanation will make it so.

Each of the papers to whom the city printing is awarded by the Mayor is a so-called non-Union office, and the point is emphasized by the express ruling out of the "Despatch," although a lower bidder, but a coquette with the Union.

"If the rank and file of the International Typographical Union does not learn from this and other instances that the route on which its leaders lead it is but a route of disaster; if they do not understand from this and numerous similar experiences that the support they give to their Kennedys is but cause to their downfall as effect;—if they do not comprehend that, then their evolution into intelligent, because militant, proletarians will have to proceed through valleys of the Shadow of Death to them, while their leaders will continue to fatten on political and other jobs, besides membership in "Secret Boycott Committees" at \$5 a day and expenses, blossoming forth in new hats, new overcoat, striped trousers, square meals, etc., etc.

The Philadelphia, Pa., "Evening Bulletin" records the correct fact that

Despite the fact that there are two Social Democratic Mayors of cities in Massachusetts and two Social Democrats in the Senate, nobody seems to be frightened.

It might have added with increased correctness that the above facts have been a positive source of comfort to the capitalist class generally, on the theory that Socialism was scuttled,—so think the owl capitalist politicians.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

WHAT DID IT.

Important Light Thrown Upon the Recent Socialist Success in London, Ont.

By ARTHUR KEE, New York.

The result of the election in London, Ontario, mentioned in THE PEOPLE of the 14th instant, is worthy of the attention of all thoughtful men, not alone for the large vote cast and the forcing the two old parties to unite, but for the way in which the battle was fought and the position taken by the S. L. P.

Having participated in that campaign myself, on the invitation of D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A., I am informed upon details that I think it wise to emphasize. London, Ont., is no Haverhill, and the Comrades there are neither visionaries nor middle-class folks with Socialist mask. The story of the battle really begins in 1898; it is wise to begin at the beginning.

The gentleman who sent and signs his name to the report—A. B. Barter—of the victory, said in the report: "If this split of the union vote HAD BEEN AVOIDED, there is no doubt that our Comrade would have been elected with a handsome majority over the combined capitalist party vote." * * * The fact that Comrades Darch and Ross were endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council, and that said endorsement did not have its full effect in getting for them a solid union vote, in consequence of the truthful presentation of the baneful effects of pure and simple tactics by our speakers and writers, is PATENT TO ALL." (The capital letters are mine.)

Mr. Barter is a sentimentalist, and being such, he is in duty bound to always know his side is wrong and believe the other side is right; he must always think his side of no account and the other side very strong; he must always think that noise, brag and bluster are signs of overpowering strength. If a man does not act and think thus he is not a good sentimentalist, and Mr. Barter as a sentimentalist is a "dandy" of the first water.

To be a good sentimentalist, one must also possess the faculty of denying facts and accepting the boasts of crooks and fakirs in their place. This faculty Mr. Barter has in large quantity and uneven quality. Some men are born sentimentalists; others acquire sentimentalism; others have it forced on them. Mr. Barter must have got there all three ways, as a sentimentalist crossed with a strain of absentmindedness he takes the whole gabazo.

Just previous to the election of 1899 there was trouble on the street car lines and every politician was out to "square" himself with the working class. Chief among these was a Tory named Wilson, who was running for Mayor. The Trades and Labor Council, at the solicitation of the leaders (?) of labor, endorsed Wilson, and he was elected over the Liberal, or "Grit," and Socialist candidates. Chief among the fakirs in control of the T. L. C. were Messrs. Marks and Plant, the first the editor of a "labor" paper (trade, tinsmith, yet not belonging to the only union of his craft in London, the Sheet Metal Workers L. A. of the S. T. & L. A.); the second an Alderman and printer. Marks in his paper and Plant in other ways actively supported Wilson and worked against the Socialist candidates.

Comrade Appelton, our candidate for Alderman in Ward 5, did not possess the "property qualifications" to take the seat if elected, so said Mr. Plant, the great friend of the worker, who used the fact that Appelton was a poor man against him.

Comrade Darch at the time took the position that Wilson could not and would not help the worker. There was no wavering, the fakirs were bitterly attacked.

After the election of Wilson, Marks and Plant, with a few choice spirits, finding it necessary to do something, got the worshipful Mr. Mahon, of the street car men's union, on deck, and between them a strike on the street railroads was brought about last May. There were several reasons (?) for calling the strike, but they were only surface ones. The main cause of the strike was a lack of sufficient coin of the realm on the part of Mr. Marks and other choice spirits. Mr. Marks ran a paper that led a consumptive sort of an existence, doing the Micawber act. Thus, thought Mr. Marks, "a strike causes great show of sympathy by the public for the strikers, eyah, papers are being bought, ads. can be gotten easily. It is well. I will hump things"—with the result that his paper could like ice in summer, and business men refused not "ads.," whereupon Mr. Marks blossomed forth in new and gorgeous raiment.

The strike lasted a considerable time, and from various cities money came in for the strikers—no balance sheet has yet been shown of those moneys—and, as is usual under pure and simple management, several gentlemen, holding various positions of trust, found it convenient to visit relatives, in far-off cities at the time, and took various and sundry portions of the funds with them for safe keeping. The money must be safe; it hasn't got back yet; it certainly isn't lost. A berth-deck cook once asked the captain of a ship if a thing was lost when you knew where it was? "Why, no," said the captain. "Very well," said the cook, "then the scoundrel-kettle's not lost, it's overboard." So in this case, it is known where the money is, provided it is known where the gentleman it followed is.

Not alone did the labor fakir play his skin game on his own hook, but he tried to play it for his master, the capitalist politician. A committee of "prominent men" was appointed to "arbitrate" the strike. But owing to the "obstinacy" of the men the arbitration racket did not work. The strikers became restless and began to ask, "Where is this our Mayor who was going to do so much standing for us?" And the Mayor appeared, told them he was with them, etc., etc.—same old song and dance. Then some detectives were hired by the railroad, which, by the way, is owned by a gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, who has close connections with Senator Hanna. Of a sudden boys were being urged to stone cars; cars were stoned, derailed, etc., etc. The police stood by and laughed, not because they were with the men so much as because Mayor Wilson didn't object. He was waiting his time to have an excuse to say the strikers had violated the law, and therefore had lost his sympathy. The Socialist Labor Party and D. A. 9

of the S. T. & L. A. were not idle. Fearlessly, truthfully, they showed the strikers and their supporters what should be done, also telling them to look out for Mayor Wilson and the fakirs. One day some boys broke up a car, with the police, as usual, standing by and laughing. The next day the militia, with Maxim gun in tow, marched down the main street and the street car strike was a failure. Mayor Wilson encouraged the violation of the law until he saw his chance to pull out. Then he sent for the militia.

The game didn't work, though. The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. had done their work. Capitalism was to get it in the neck on Election Day. The rank and file of the pure and simple unions demanded, and forced the fakirs in the T. L. C. to accede to that demand, the endorsement of Darch, the Socialist, for Mayor. And the rank and file must have cast their votes for him. Despite Mr. Barter, the trade union vote must have gone solid for Darch, otherwise he could not have gotten 2,402 votes.

In municipal elections the qualifications for voting are: First, owner of a house assessed at \$400 or over; second, reater of a house the assessed valuation of which is \$400 or over. Women owning property may vote. No boarder in a boarding house or hotel can vote, no one except those possessing the above qualifications can vote. Thus many workmen are deprived of a vote. Again, there are not more than 1,500 men organized in unions. I make the figures over the mark instead of under—including S. T. & L. A. members. Say, there were 1,500 organized workers, then 1,485 voted for Darch, the other 15 voted, as they always have, for the one who put up the most stuff.

The result in London shows conclusively that it is the FIGHTING TACTICS that win. Had the S. L. P. not scarified the fakirs, the rank and file would not have voted the S. L. P. ticket. We did our duty to the proletariat by warning them in time and then fighting those who had betrayed them. The battle in London was a man's fight, the monkeys were relegated to the rear, the freaks were put under cover, the crook was sent hurling, and we met Mr. Capitalist face to face and whipped him badly. All he won by was 235 votes, with all the forces of his class at his back. At the next election for the Provincial Parliament we'll wipe up the town of London with them; then all our forces can come into play, because there is no property qualification on the vote then.

The stalwarts of D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A., and Section London are fighters from their toenails to the ends of their hair; they know they're in a fight, and they make the labor fakir know it, too. Nothing called "labor union" is sacred to them, unless it is really what it purports to be. The freak, the fakir, the crook, all are fought, and fought to a standstill, too. "No compromise with anybody or anything" is the cry, and it's a winning one, too. In London we met the fakir and he has gone up Salt Creek. Hereafter, instead of "working" the working class for fine suits of clothes, and other extras, the fakir will have to do the panhandle act.

It is a glorious fight they wage, and gloriously they wage it.

Clear the way for Section London, S. L. P., and D. A. 9, S. T. & L. A.!

Progress of the Trust.

Strides the Capital Lords are Making Toward the Socialist Republic.

There is always one thing that puzzles the non-Socialist, and that thing is the absolute indifference with which the Socialist regards what the reformers are pleased to call the "onward march of the devastating Trust." The reformer will talk of the terrible woes following in the trail of the trust, and he will talk on it till he gets red-eyed and bleary; then he will ask the Socialist what he thinks about it, and the Socialist will reply: "The trust is all right, and the sooner it wipes your little business men off the face of the earth the better for us proletarians. It is true it has a sort of devastating onward march, but it is principally devastating a wing of the army that is hostile to Socialism, so why should we kick?" And the reformer shrugs his shoulders and passes by on the other side.

There are new trusts and old trusts. The old trusts are treated in the Socialist Almanac, and the new trusts have been brought down to a later date in the pamphlet entitled "The New Trusts." It is by Lucien Sanial, and is a valuable continuation of the Trust Question as discussed in the Almanac. The pamphlet is intended as a handbook for everyone who desires to be up to date on the Trust Question, and some telling paragraphs are written relative to the effect on the working class of the growing trustification of industries. There are also many new facts regarding the increased power with which the capitalist class emerged from the panic of a couple of years ago. Here is a pointer:

There were many other ways in which the economic power of the capitalist class was vastly increased during the period in question. For instance, with the "ready cash" at its command it improved many opportunities of purchasing at low prices valuable reservoirs of natural wealth, such as mining lands, forests, etc.; also tracts of land at commanding geographical points, thereby tightening its hold upon the sources of production and taking advanced positions on all the lines of future industrial and commercial development.

The contents of the pamphlet will give an idea of its scope:

The Iron and Steel Trusts.
The Tobacco Trusts.
The Whiskey, Beer and Malt Trusts.
The Sugar Trusts.
The Grain, Flour, Biscuit and Baking Powder Trusts.
The Pulp and Paper Trusts.
The Rubber Trusts.
The Electric City Trusts.
Other Great Trusts.

There are also interesting monographs on:

The Middle Class: Its Origin, Its Rise, Its Fall.
The Foreign Trade of the United States in 1899 and 1900.
German Trade Unionism.

The pamphlet "The New Trusts" should be read by every one that wants to keep abreast of the industrial development of the day. It will also aid him in puncturing the on-coming Bryanistic "Trust-smashing" Presidential campaign of the Democratic capitalists.

Price, five cents per copy.
Ten copies, thirty-five cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
147 East 23d Street, New York City.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—It seems to me that Socialism is another word for Christianity. Everybody calls himself a Christian. It seems to me that all that Socialists should do is to point out that fact, and they are bound to succeed rapidly. Jesus was a Socialist.

Uncle Sam—Your allegations of fact and your conclusions are both false. It so happens that Christianity is not Socialism, and that Jesus was not a Socialist.

B. J. (astonished)—Does not Socialism mean to establish happiness?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Well, Christianity aims at the same thing.

U. S.—Your argument amounts to this: Christianity and Socialism aim at the same thing, consequently they are identical.

B. J.—That's about the size of it.

U. S.—Are there not gold bugs who sincerely believe a gold standard will make labor happy?

B. J.—I guess there are some dull enough to entertain that notion.

U. S.—And don't you know many a silver bug who honestly and devotedly holds to the principle that all the worker needs to be a happy man is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?

B. J.—I regret to say that there are such noodles.

U. S.—Both gold bugs and silver bugs aim at the happiness of the workers, don't they?

B. J.—They do.

U. S.—According to your way of reasoning it would follow that, seeing that gold-bugism and silver-bugism aim at the same thing, they are, therefore, identical. Are they?

B. J. (fumbles in his pockets)—No, they are not.

U. S.—Neither are Socialism and Christianity.

B. J. (very much enraged)—Will you explain to me what you Socialists mean by such tactics as these? Why, you wilfully deprive yourselves of public support and useful arguments.

U. S.—What we mean is to succeed, and we know that all "arguments" that convey a false impression and interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge, can never lead to the success of a cause, however rapidly they may occasionally lead to the individual success of scheming knaves.

B. J.—And would the saying that Socialism means to establish Christianity and that Jesus was a Socialist convey false impressions or interfere with the acquiring of correct knowledge?

U. S.—Yes, sirree!

B. J.—I doubt it!

U. S.—Because you don't know what Socialism is.

B. J.—Isn't Socialism good will to man on earth, and to live as the early Christians did?

U. S.—No; Socialism does not propose to establish the social system of the early Christians, and, on the other hand, the early Christians would not establish Socialism.

B. J.—That takes my time!

U. S.—The early Christians lived in common, Socialism don't want that. Socialism demands that work should be done in common, and that conditions could not have occurred to the early Christians.

B. J.—Why not?

U. S.—Simply because the idea of working together cannot occur to man until the machine, the mammoth machine of production, such as we know it to-day, was in operation. The early Christians lived in the days of small production. The tool of production was then such that each man alone and individually could operate it. The community of life that they instituted was an aspiration. Even in those days, individual production brought on serious evils in its wake. The way out could not be visible to them by reason of the absence of collective work which the machine enforces on man, and they resorted to communal life, a community of poverty.

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—In point of good intentions the Christian Fathers and the Socialists are one. In point of methods they could not be one. In the days of the Christian Fathers all that men could aspire to was equality of poverty and mutual negation.

B. J.—Isn't mutual abnegation Socialism and good?

U. S. (smiling)—Mutual abnegation may be very good to lighten one another's burdens. This feeling was possible when it was still impossible that no one should bear any burden, and only those aim at it to-day who are not aware of the fact that the productive mechanism has increased in such a way that none need bear burdens. But Socialists know that to lighten the burden of toil of workman John Jones it is not necessary to lay the burden of Tom Jones. To-day, no one need be burdened. Collective work throws the burden of toil off the shoulders of all. This is Socialism. Those who uphold it are like the early Christians only in so far as their object is good; they are unlike the early Christians in so far as the Socialists are working at a time when the good that the early Christians aimed at can be introduced for all.

B. J.—I can accept that all right enough.

U. S.—It is important, though, to do the distinction in mind. If you do, will be marching with your feet on facts; if you don't, you will be exposed to illusions and be misled by schemes.

AS TO THE LABEL.

Hard-ye View by an Insider Who Says What he Knows.

Boston, Jan. 20.—THE PEOPLE'S answer to C. S. J., of Washington, D. C., in this week's "Letter Box," is certainly worthy of attention. The answer declares said label a fraud, or, in other words, that it is not what it is claimed to be.

I do not wish to dispute that fact, but I do not believe the matter should drop there.

The most important part of old, or capitalist, trades-unionism is the label; therefore, I think, the question merits something more than a passing answer to an inquirer.

The cigarmakers were the first to adopt a "union label," and for twenty years they have been booming it, using every possible means to bring it before the public.

What has been accomplished in all those years? Nothing. The condition of us cigarmakers has not improved. Despite our label, we dare not engage in a strike, knowing full well that it means defeat; and although our label says that the organization advances the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the craft, our craft is now, after twenty years, morally, materially and otherwise worse off than ever before.

The label says: "This certifies that the cigars herein contained were made by a first-class workman." In the main that statement is false, as the question of the ability of the workman never enters where labels are granted, because the union which issues the label may know at the time that the contents of the box were made by an apprentice and that the cigars have never made nor style.

Secondly, the label states that our Cigarmakers' International Union is an organization devoted to the advancement of the moral, material and intellectual welfare of its members and the craft in general. The best proof of the hollowness of those professions is to be had from the financial report issued in April, 1899. At that date the membership was far below that of other years, being only 26,460—about 18 per cent. of the craft in the United States. Nor did the union at any time contain more than 25 per cent. of the cigarmakers of the country. Under those conditions it would be interesting to know how the "moral, material and intellectual" welfare of the craft has been advanced.

I do know that the material welfare of the AGITATORS, of the FINANCIAL and GENERAL fakirs has been advanced, but as to the craft in general, that is another thing.

The financial report for 1899 shows that there was expended for strike benefits \$25,118.00, or less than one dollar per member, while the expenditures for salaries for \$70,085.54, to which is added \$27,379.71 for label agitation, making a total of \$97,465.25, or almost \$4 a member. There you have the contrast. For the "moral, material and intellectual welfare" of the craft there was expended less than one dollar per member; for fakirs, \$4 per member. Now to results.

Workmen are told that if the Blue Label is seen on a box, it is proof that the cigars it contains were not made in a tenement house.

New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland and some other large cities have their quota of cigarmakers, belonging to the union, who work in the same rooms in which they live, eat and sleep; these rooms are located in typical tenement houses, and yet their product bears the label. Such men, possessing but a small capital, are obliged to make forced sales, and are compelled to sell at the lowest figure, certainly it cannot be claimed that the label on their product does much towards advancing the "moral, material and intellectual" welfare of cigarmakers.

It is the boast of the fakirs that trades unions were founded to secure for their members better conditions in trade matters, thereby advancing their general welfare. The Cigarmakers' was organized for that purpose, and the label was adopted when it was seen that ordinary methods of trades union agitation were of little value.

The union label was intended to secure better conditions for cigarmakers in general, but having been found of little value for that purpose, it is being used in the interest of the fakir gang that controls the union: two-thirds of the dues and assessments, now being collected by the I. C. M. U., would never get into the coffers of it were it not for the label. The cigarmakers as a body derive no benefit from the label, but the leaders do.

There would not be any fat salaries for the leaders were it not for the label; there would be no junketing trips at the expense of the union; thousands of men would not be contributing towards their \$5 a day and railroad fare, and all the time the condition of the worker growing worse.

The city of Boston is one of the best examples of how the C. M. I. U. has benefited the cigarmakers.

In that city you will find every cigarmaker or packer a union member; every shop uses the label; the label is granted to the manufacturers because they comply with the conditions imposed on them by the union, whose property the label is.

One would suppose that Boston must be a paradise for cigarmakers, and that our lot must be a happy one, yet the fact of the matter is quite otherwise.

There is an old saying that there is more than one way to kill a cat. This same can be applied to cigarmakers. There is more than one way to cut the wages of cigarmakers: the bosses know it, the men know it, and the union knows it. Here in Boston, as in every city, one or the other of the many ways is being used. In non-union, non-label cities, wages are cut in the old way by a direct reduction; but in union-label cities wages are constantly being cut in an indirect manner, and the union

winks at it, knowing full well that a protest would throw the label out of the shop, mean the loss of members, a reduction in the amount of dues coming in and, consequently, a reduction in \$5 a day jobs for fakirs, who could not earn \$2 a day working at the bench.

In the past ten years wages have been cut 30 per cent., despite an increase of 8 per cent. gained four years ago. The gain of \$1 per thousand of four years ago was a direct increase, but the reduction of 30 per cent. was indirect. There is not a cigarmaker here in Boston who can earn to-day as much as he could ten years ago, notwithstanding the increase of a dollar. There is not a shop in this city but is more of a penal institution to-day than it was in 1890—even the cigarmakers' privilege of "smokers" has been almost taken away from him; his condition has grown steadily worse from year to year, so much so that many of them make cigars at home after quitting work, in order to enjoy some of the "moral, material and intellectual" advancements which the label promises them.

In spite of these facts the manufacturers are being granted, and have been granted all these years the label without any protest from the unions.

One would naturally ask, "Why was not the 'power' of the unions used in behalf of their members?" But the truth is, that the unions have no power and they know it; they would be smashed if they tried to; and, if the unions are beaten, where will "Sammy's," or Tracy's, or Abraham's, or the other fakirs' salaries come from? The leaders would have to go to work like common, every-day, cigarmakers, and that would never do; so the union must be upheld; they must boom the label, no matter how close the wrappers are counted; no matter how short the fillers are weighed; for they must save their own skins, and, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, they apply it for all it is worth.

This applies to all cities; the unions have no power; the label is a fraud and the only ones who profit by it is the gang in control, while the dues-paying cigarmaker is more of a slave to-day in the "good" union label towns and cities than ever before in the history of the trade.

TRUTHFUL.

Address.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tatives; every "public" officer from U. S. President down must be its servant; the police, militia, army, must be outposts on the skirmish line, that when the Workers become "unruly" and strike for higher "wages" they can be clubbed into submission or shot down! The Government must be the agent of Capitalism. When profits are touched, the soul of Capitalism is aroused to fury. The agent then acts. Thus we find the Republican Party—the party of the trusts, etc. On the other hand, the Democratic party, while this party is substantially the party of the Middle Class, always supporting Wage Slavery, it nevertheless poses as the "Working-man's party." By this means you are kept divided and fighting among yourselves. One election you put in power the Rep.-Capitalist servant and then curse him for "selling out," next election you put in power the Dem.-Capitalist servant only to find him as great a "rascal." The truth is the Rep. and Dem. are really but wings of one party. Both stand for Wage Slavery; for robbing Labor. With either in power you are clubbed and shot when on strike; both despise you, but, desiring your vote, they come before you with honied words about "the brotherhood of Capital and Labor," etc.

EVERY POLITICIAN

and candidate of these parties tell you that he "is nobody's tool." "He is an honest man." "He represents the interests of all the people." This is false. We have shown the interests of Capitalist and Worker to be antagonistic. As well can one mix oil with water! Like two trains coupled together, pulling in opposite directions, are their interests. The Capitalist wants profits, without work; the Worker wants wages. Both must come from wealth created by Labor. One is robbed—the other robs! How can he represent both robbed and robber? He is either a scoundrel, or an ignoramus, or both, not deserving your support. Such a "man" is Mayor Truelsen of our city. This man proclaimed himself the refuge—the Rock of Ages of "all classes," yet during the recent street car strike, when he had a chance to prove his position, he not only proved traitor, but deliberately aided the street car Capitalists by delaying action by the city, in failing to call a special council meeting to investigate the trouble and lend the strikers all possible aid! Not one alderman proposed appropriating money to help the strikers; not one raised a hand against this Labor exploiting concern! Why? Because they are the servants of the Capitalist Class.

Had the Council been composed of S. L. P. Working Class representatives, the strikers would have received every assistance possible. Had the Mayor been a Socialist, the company would have been forced to grant the demands of the strikers, or answer to court proceedings, and instead of your union being smashed on the rocks of Capitalism, it would to-day uphold the banner of Revolutionary Socialism. Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the Robber Class 364 days in the year for better wages, only to vote them into power on the 365th; that you must carry the spirit of Class-Conscious Labor Politics into your union; that to be "unionists" during the year, but to scab on election day was suicide; that you must rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party for your emancipation from Wage-Slavery. "He who would be free must himself strike the blow." Not being satisfied with this, this servant of Capitalism went further. The S. L. P. has been wont to hold meetings on the streets, during the warm weather, where we could meet and speak to our fellow Wage-Slaves, and show them the key to our liberation, always with good crowds attending. The inroads we thus made on Capitalism were soon discovered. Not daring to accept our standing challenge to debate the Social Problem, the Capitalist Class of our city decided to stop our meetings. Truelsen, being mayor, and the police were pushed forward to prevent us workingmen, citizens, from exercising the right of free speech and

peaceful assemblage! Later we find this servile lickspittle of Capitalism framing a special street ordinance, solely to prevent our meetings! Thus in Truelsen is photographed the rascality of the whole Capitalist Class and its host of hirelings. We hear much of officials

"SELLING OUT."

This is deceiving. When a candidate accepts a nomination from either old party, he pledges himself to defend the Capitalist Class—Capitalism—and all that that implies. He endorses the clubbing of Workers by police. He endorses the shooting of miners at Leadville by Dem.-silver-mine-owners, and smiles at the murdering of miners at Hazelton by gold-standard-stand-by-the-flag-Rep. mine owners! Thus he does as he agrees to do. He never does nor ever will represent the Working Class.

Down with such "friends of labor!" Beware of

BOGUS SOCIALISM.

The Middle Class, knowing its death is high, is striving to prolong its life by reducing taxation. How is this done? Knowing that the Working Class are awakening to their class interests, and are rapidly drifting toward the Socialist Labor Party—toward Socialism—it seeks to divert your attention from the real issue, to Bogus Socialism, in order to enlist your support in its interests. "Municipal ownerships" of gas plants, etc., one time looked upon as "crazy schemes," has been found just the thing to fool you with. Why? Simple enough. When the city owns these utilities, instead of the profits going to a few Capitalists, it is used to pay the running expenses of the city, thus reducing taxes of the Middle Class. Under Bogus Socialism the Workers will remain Wage Slaves as before, at the mercy of the Capitalist Ruling Class, which employs Labor for profits only.

This is why we are told to vote for "Municipal Ownership." This is why the S. L. P. is called "too radical," because it proposes to stop the swindle; that we should not oppose it because "it is a step in our direction." The city owns the water and light plant now. Are you better off than before? No! Have the hours been reduced for the same wages? No! Have the city's idle been employed? No! Has gas and water been put into your house at cost price? No! Where, then, have you benefited? Not until the Working Class owns and controls these public utilities will you receive the benefits thereof. This cannot be accomplished until you place confidence in your Class and vote in power the S. L. P.

Fellow Workers, awake! Do not let false "issues" lead you astray!

DAILY PEOPLE.

Regular meeting held on Sunday, January 14th, with Comrades Gilhaus and Yagman as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Upon favorable report of Credential Committee, the following delegates were seated: New York—Assembly Districts 6th and 10th, Krist and Gottlieb; 8th, Henry Yager and Lewis Robinson; 12th, H. Knobloch and Adolf Weinstein; 14th, M. Kleinberger and H. Lightburn; 20th, John Slavin and Louis Isaacson; 32d and 33d, J. Bernstein, L. Rasmussen and E. Siff; L. A., 274, S. T. & L. A., Olsen and Tholstrup. Section Hudson County: O. Becker and Ch. Herrschaft. Roll call showed that delegates from the following organizations were present: New York—Assembly Districts 4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Daily People Club No. 1; L. A., 274, S. T. & L. A., Brooklyn—4th, 10th, Daily People Club No. 3, 17th, 21st, Br. 2. Section Hudson County.

Members of organizations not represented at above meeting will see to it that their delegates attend. Following nominations were made: For Organizer, Thomas Hickey; Recording Secretary, Julius Hammer; Financial Secretary, Ephraim Siff; Treasurer, Henry Kuhn; Sergeant-at-arms, Jarold; six members of Executive Board, L. Lightburn, M. Kleinberger, Gottlieb, Yagman, Lewin, Cooper, Wegman and Tzemach. Election is to take place at next meeting, on Sunday, Jan. 28th, at 3 p. m. sharp, which no delegate should fail to attend. Delegates will bring lists of pledges, payments upon which have been made.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Secretary.

CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, Jan. 28th, at 3 p. m. sharp, at 98 Avenue C, New York, at which election of officers will take place. Delegates are urgently requested to attend.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Secretary.

"The Bull Pen."

Comrade Hickey's article on the Bull Pen will appear in pamphlet form on January 25th.

It has been thoroughly revised, and numerous additions have been made. It is an excellent pamphlet for agitation.

PAGES.

1 Copy, 5 cents.
10 Copies, 30 cents.
100 Copies, \$2.50.

There is already a heavy demand for this pamphlet, and Sections should send in their orders at once.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
144 East 23d Street, New York City.

Resolutions on the Death of Comrade Fred. Ney.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At a meeting held by Section Canton this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted in honor to our late Socialist Comrade, Fred. Ney:

WHEREAS, Comrade Fred. Ney has been suddenly taken from our midst, being struck by a railroad train while attempting to cross the tracks; be it

RESOLVED, That we recognize that we have lost a faithful comrade and co-worker in the cause for the emancipation of the working class, one who was honored and respected by all who knew him, and

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy towards the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, and the young betrothed of our deceased Comrade; further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Section, and a copy given to the parents; also copies of our deceased Comrade; the N. Y. PEOPLE, "Volksfreund" and

Canton, O., Jan. 14.

JOHN MARTI,
JOHN JURGENSEN,
WM. S. JOORMAN,
Committee.

BOOKS ON
SOCIALISM
And the Labor Movement.

The New York Labor News Company carries the largest and best stock of Socialist Books to be found in the United States. Below we give a partial list of books kept in stock. Inquiries relative to Socialist literature will be cheerfully answered.

Send a postal card for catalogue.

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McKeesport, Jan. 14.

Another Whack at T. F. Connolly.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I see the comrades are turning the searchlight very freely on labor fakir T. F. Connolly, of Lowell, Mass. Will you let me have a whack at him? When, in 1886, at the Spinners' National Convention at Boston, he assured me that he was a Socialist, in the world that he was a Socialist. I asked him how long he had been a member. "A member of what?" he asked. "Why, of the Socialist Party," I replied. "I'm not a member," he replied. "To tell the truth, these fellows talk too revolutionary for me." When I tried to explain to him that the movement in which he was engaged was necessarily revolutionary, he walked away with the remark that I was as bad as the rest. This same fellow, after a lot of gush, the dramatic effect of making poetry, a la Debs, brought in a resolution which the following is a sample paragraph: "That we, WITH DUE HUMILITY, beg our legislators to take up the question of the Socialization of Labor." When I proposed, say, that we should insult to workmen to ask them to beg with humility for what they had a right to DEMAND, I was promptly shot on by labor fakirs who were invited to hold up the flag for members of the Legislature, and the resolution was adopted. And those are the people whom some would have us put on the back of a bull, because they may be "sometime" come our way. C. STOEHR.

Adams, Mass., Jan. 15.

Springfield, Mass., Clear Eye.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Springfield, Mass., which has its own comfortable headquarters in Foot's Block, on Main street, decided on the 14th inst. to hold a series of meetings with lectures followed by discussions every alternate Tuesday during the winter. The first of these meetings took place Jan. 14th, and was a most successful one. The comrades and friends who believe that the uncompromising character of the S. L. P. is a necessary attribute of a revolutionary party, and who are not afraid to stand up for the truth, just now a great howl is up against the ladies of the S. L. P. It proceeds partly from men who have not grasped and never will grasp the truths of Socialism; partly from people who are so weak that they cannot oppose that which is encountered by moving ahead on a straight line. This outcry is nothing new; it has always been heard more or less. IT PROVES THAT THE S. L. P. MOVEMENT IS A MOVEMENT THAT MOVES—following its own course. When we declined to fuse with the Populists, we were told that our movement was refused to help the Social Democracy to lead the Socialists through the colonization scheme in the backwoods of Tennessee; ditto, again, when we refused to fuse with the Democratic party for ignoring the class struggle that is going on before our very eyes. The history of those movements and their relations to the S. L. P. teach that the S. L. P. is the standard by which all other bodies must be gauged and judged, and such bodies must either come up to it or go down before it. The S. L. P. cannot go down to every new craze, and it would be no Socialist party of any kind, not even the "Social Democratic Party" in existence to-day. We all would have gone in "peace and harmony" the way of the Populists, and the probability of the Democratic politician using a few more Socialist phrases now. Did you ever look at the matter in this way, fellow workers? Do you wish to realize of what importance tactics are? If you do, then you will be perhaps more inclined to forgive us for calling those that want to do without the "muddle-heads." Such tactics will do all right for a single society, but not for a revolutionary party and men who advocate them may be very good fellows, but they are poor Socialists.

FREDERICK A. NAGLER.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 24.

"For the Greater Honor of God—"

A. M. D. G."

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have just passed an hour with two book agents, each of whom claimed to have the only authorized edition of the life of Mr. Moody. They even carried a "lifting hour," because the agents said wicked things about one another and about the rival's books, and each claimed that the other was a fraud. One was a Methodist, the other a Baptist. They both claimed to be "soul" and not close a bargain with him, especially as his book weighed nearly two pounds and could be obtained for two dollars cash, or twenty-five cents a book for an order. The publisher's book was printed on the cheapest and coarsest of paper and bound in a flamboyant style that is sure to make it popular with our best citizens. I had a stamped, Moody Bible, lying erect with index finger raised in warning to an artistic crimson devil who crouched on his tail in the lower corner of the cover. It was the custom at the time of the "soul" plays for the person who played God to wear a becoming coat of gold-foil and nothing else. Sometimes the foil closed God's pores and threw him into convulsions, which he gradually looked earnestly to see the gift Moody convulse, but he was evidently saved by his extensive experience of shirt-bosoms. The whole thing was enacted on a ground of cold pavement, and the audience was a goodly one. A peptic time acquired after a course in Sunday-school baked bean suppers. The words used by these agents were stronger than any ever used by Mr. Moody. They even cursed and set an example to Mr. Chapman (who is writing another "only authentic life" and Moody's son (who is doing the same). These two gentlemen were the only ones who did not play with their talk, and each time they take up their pen, we are sure, metaphorically speaking, to see the sanctimonious wool fly.

The scramble going on just now is a fitting close to Moody's whole career. No one will or can deny his great power on the platform. Neither can one truly say that he was a "soul" for which he stood is not one for which the working class can have any sympathy. He has said a hundred times that conditions were hard and brutalism was "ordained of God"; that we should return a just amount to our employer. It all leads to the expression used by a man on the street, "Finnegans" Byrnes, that HIS church taught the poor the

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
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Lectures.

JAN. 26.—B. F. Keirland, Stereoscopic Views, Crys. Hall, Peekskill, N. Y.
JAN. 28.—Herman Richter, "The Socialist Labor Party, Its Aims and Objects," 313 Grant Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
JAN. 28.—James Crosby, "Single Tax," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
JAN. 28.—Frank MacDonald, of Stoneham, Mass., Textile Hall, Olneyville sq., Providence, R. I.
JAN. 28.—Justus Ebert, "The Socialist Movement," Club Rooms, 414 E. 71st street, New York.
JAN. 28.—Thos. A. Hickey, "The Bull Pen," Wuzler's Hall, 315 Washington st., Brooklyn.
JAN. 28.—Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Socialism," Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, New York.
JAN. 28.—Arthur Keep, "Socialism," Club Rooms, 481 W. 11th st., New York.
JAN. 28.—Harry Carles, "Trusts," Glebel's Hall, 94 Danforth ave., Jersey City, N. J.
FEB. 4.—James Pershing, "Experiments in Colonization," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
FEB. 4.—Melko Meyer, "The Class Struggle," 313 Grant Ave., Detroit, Mich.
FEB. 4.—Rudolf Katz, "Trade Unionism," 414 E. 71st street, New York.
FEB. 5.—Thos. A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," Washington Hall, 235 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
FEB. 5.—Socialism and Its Use of Capital," 1065 Payne ave., cor. McHenry street, Cleveland, O.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Great Hot Times in McKeesport.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At present we are in the midst of the most intense heat in the history of McKeesport. The heat is so great that the Republican ticket on one side of us, and the "Citizens'" candidate on the other, the Democratic candidate being thrown in for a little ride about the town.

Talk about "anarchy," the "lawlessness of Socialism"—the recent city primaries of the Republican party held here, Jan. 6, certainly took the cake of all of them. You could find drunkards in all kinds of languages, in all shapes and forms. You could find drunks standing up, sitting down or lying on the pavement, trying to work off the effects of Keystone or Iron City beer—two very popular brands of beer used on this occasion. In fact, the primaries were held to decide which of the next regular Sunday drinks the field to Of course, the voters, in order to decide which would be the best beer, had to imbibe a certain quantity of the fluid.

By the way, the voting went, the honors must have been evenly divided. It is not yet, at this date, decided which brand won out.

The Socialist Labor Party of this city, in the midst of the Sunday drunks, this city, in the tenor of its way, seeking to educate the working classes, teaching them class struggle.

We have a certain element with the Republican party who are not so much interested in themselves "reformers," that is, they want better city government, they want to stamp out the gambling dens, do away with speakeasies, close up the saloons, and so forth. They want to compel every one to go to church on Sunday.

But, as Comrade Dr. Andrew Hunter, our candidate for mayor on the S. L. P. ticket, said, "What they are really doing is to get the ingenuos to work in the mills, how little he gets, so the working man keeps good on the street and spends his money with them, for they are the middle-class gentlemen doing business on the street and in the city, they want to reform the city on the same plan."

During the campaign we have repeatedly challenged all candidates to either party to an open debate of the question, to show for what reason they should be elected. On Jan. 10, we advertised a meeting for the express purpose of allowing all candidates to come to the meeting and discuss the political and economic questions. We guaranteed to furnish the hall and the audience, and stand all expenses. When the meeting night came, the audience came, we came, but the capitalistic candidates came nit.

McKeesport, Jan. 14.

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TO THE PEOPLE.—I see the comrades are turning the searchlight very freely on labor fakir T. F. Connolly, of Lowell, Mass. Will you let me have a whack at him? When, in 1886, at the Spinners' National Convention at Boston, he assured me that he was a Socialist, in the world that he was a Socialist. I asked him how long he had been a member. "A member of what?" he asked. "Why, of the Socialist Party," I replied. "I'm not a member," he replied. "To tell the truth, these fellows talk too revolutionary for me." When I tried to explain to him that the movement in which he was engaged was necessarily revolutionary, he walked away with the remark that I was as bad as the rest. This same fellow, after a lot of gush, the dramatic effect of making poetry, a la Debs, brought in a resolution which the following is a sample paragraph: "That we, WITH DUE HUMILITY, beg our legislators to take up the question of the Socialization of Labor." When I proposed, say, that we should insult to workmen to ask them to beg with humility for what they had a right to DEMAND, I was promptly shot on by labor fakirs who were invited to hold up the flag for members of the Legislature, and the resolution was adopted. And those are the people whom some would have us put on the back of a bull, because they may be "sometime" come our way. C. STOEHR.

Adams, Mass., Jan. 15.

Springfield, Mass., Clear Eye.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Springfield, Mass., which has its own comfortable headquarters in Foot's Block, on Main street, decided on the 14th inst. to hold a series of meetings with lectures followed by discussions every alternate Tuesday during the winter. The first of these meetings took place Jan. 14th, and was a most successful one. The comrades and friends who believe that the uncompromising character of the S. L. P. is a necessary attribute of a revolutionary party, and who are not afraid to stand up for the truth, just now a great howl is up against the ladies of the S. L. P. It proceeds partly from men who have not grasped and never will grasp the truths of Socialism; partly from people who are so weak that they cannot oppose that which is encountered by moving ahead on a straight line. This outcry is nothing new; it has always been heard more or less. IT PROVES THAT THE S. L. P. MOVEMENT IS A MOVEMENT THAT MOVES—following its own course. When we declined to fuse with the Populists, we were told that our movement was refused to help the Social Democracy to lead the Socialists through the colonization scheme in the backwoods of Tennessee; ditto, again, when we refused to fuse with the Democratic party for ignoring the class struggle that is going on before our very eyes. The history of those movements and their relations to the S. L. P. teach that the S. L. P. is the standard by which all other bodies must be gauged and judged, and such bodies must either come up to it or go down before it. The S. L. P. cannot go down to every new craze, and it would be no Socialist party of any kind, not even the "Social Democratic Party" in existence to-day. We all would have gone in "peace and harmony" the way of the Populists, and the probability of the Democratic politician using a few more Socialist phrases now. Did you ever look at the matter in this way, fellow workers? Do you wish to realize of what importance tactics are? If you do, then you will

AS TO THE MACHINISTS.

Report of the Gen'l Sec'y, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

To whom this may concern, Greeting!

The officers of the International Association of Machinists, together with their various labor fakir allies, having unbecomingly themselves against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a statement of the case on the part of the S. T. & L. A. is now in order. The statement will serve the double purpose of demonstrating the tissue of falsehoods and chicanery upon which pure and simpleminded must rely for existence, and of exemplifying the fact that pure and simpleminded is no part of the labor movement, but is a clumsy, criminal caricature of the shipwrecked competing middle class, and a curse to the working class, seeking their dues to live on and sell them out.

So much has been said and written by the officials of the International Association of Machinists and its ally, the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," about the machinists attached to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an explanation on our part may enlighten the craft on the methods pursued by the International Association of Machinists in their various skirmishes with the employers of the district of New York.

The Morris Heights Strike.

The machinists employed in this shop prior to the strike were not all in the ranks of organization. Some were members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, some were members of the I. A. of M., and the remainder did not belong to any organization. The nine-hour agitation that was started by the I. A. of M. was first considered by the machinists in the Morris Heights shop in the latter part of July, 1899. Several meetings were held, and great promises were made by Delegates Warner and Cameron to all the machinists who were not members, if they would join, or assist the I. A. of M. in getting the nine-hour work day.

Glowing reports were made of the things already achieved from this agitation, and as the Morris Heights firm were being pushed for orders, it would be a very easy matter to compel them to submit to the demand. So said Warner and Cameron.

On October 4, the firm was notified of the demand, but they refused to grant it, claiming that the notice was too short. The strike was then ordered and all the machinists came out.

One of the Alliance members was appointed on the Strike Committee, and he continued to perform his duty as such until one night about four weeks later he attended a meeting of his Local, L. A. 98, Swedish Machinists, S. T. & L. A., and there heard a report to the effect that Delegate Warner, of the I. A. of M. had visited the Moore Iron Works and refused to allow a member of the S. T. & L. A. to work there unless he would produce a card of the I. A. of M. Comrade Peterson reported his position as a member of the Strike Committee, and I repeated for the benefit of all present just what had been stated by Warner, myself, and members of the Board at the first interview. The chairman of the Board stated that I had covered the ground fully. I then called on Comrade Peterson, of the Bloomfield Machinists' Local Alliance, to answer Warner's charge that his organization was composed of scabs. Comrade Peterson stated that only a very few of those who scabed it three years ago were now employed in the Sprague Elevator Works; those who were working there now were almost all new men. That the Bloomfield Machinists' Alliance was composed of mostly young men and none of them had ever scabed it in the Sprague Elevator Works.

The committee of the Swedish Machinists' Alliance of Newark, N. J., stated that their members had only been working there about 18 months, and they knew nothing of the strike of three years ago.

Comrade Gaffney then stated that it was not true that Alliance men were working in the Rand Drill at Tarrytown; that he had worked there prior to the strike and knew a number of the machinists, and that he had inquired about the statement made by Warner and Cameron that Alliance men were scabing it there, and found that it was absolutely untrue.

On the strike of the Morris Heights, Comrade Peterson stated that the statement made by Warner that members of the Alliance were scabing it in the Morris Heights shop was false, but the facts of the case were that at the present time there were 50 International men that had broken from the ranks in disgust at the actions of Warner and Cameron, and had gone in to work. This was not denied by the Governing Board.

I then asked the Governing Board the following question: Do you propose to recognize the working card of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? If not, the members of the S. T. & L. A. will take up the gauntlet you have thrown down, and fight you to the bitter end. The Governing Board refused to give me a direct answer to my question, and the committee then left the hall.

At the next meeting of D. A. 49 this report was submitted and a resolution was adopted declaring the strike of the Morris Heights shop off, as far as the members of the S. T. & L. A. were concerned.

The five Machinists' Local Alliances attached to D. A. 4 and 49 have now organized a Conference Board and will fight the International Union to a finish. In conclusion I will say that the S. T. & L. A. has always assisted labor organizations on the economic field, and while we have spent our time, money and energy in that direction, we have never failed to try and impress upon the wage workers the necessity of following up their economic work by voting class-consciousness at the ballot box. The time is come when we may no longer allow the ignorant and corrupt labor fakir element to cloak itself with the word "union" and under that cloak do the dirty work of fishing bones for themselves to gnaw at, and keep the poor workers a prey for the capitalist class.

What really happened at the Hydraulic Pump Works' mass meeting is as follows:

Trouble broke out. A meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the men. A debate was arranged between Geo. H. Warner, representing the I. A. of M., and T. A. Hickey, representing the S. T. & L. A. Warner opened and made the usual stupid pure and simple speech for 45 minutes. When Hickey's turn came, he said, "Will every man present who is a 'monkey-wrench machinist' hold up his hand!" Instantly all but four or five of those present held up their hand. Hickey then said, "In the Boston Dry Dock three days ago I was handed this card by my opponent. It reads, 'We will have no monkey-wrench machinists in our organization.' Now, sir," Hickey continued, "if you distribute cards saying you will have

no monkey-wrench machinists in your organization, and if your organization sanctions and orders such cards, what a fraud and swindle is it not for you to come here and try to organize the monkey-wrench machinists present." After Hickey made this point, the monkey-wrench machinists present rose en masse and hooted Warner from the hall.

As to Tarrytown.

As to the labor fakir's charge that, in the strike of the Rand Drill Works at Tarrytown, it was the "red button brigade" that broke the strike, the facts in this case do not bear out Warner's statement. When the strike was ordered in this shop, the helpers, who were members of the Knights of Labor, offered to assist the machinists, but their offer was rejected, as the machinists were mechanics and did not need their assistance. The helpers remaining at work, assisted the non-union machinists whom the firm had been able to secure (said machinists being by no means members of the Alliance, as the picket which the I. A. of M. sent in to the shop to work and get information will vouch for) to break the strike.

Sprague Elevator Works.

"The strike of the Sprague Elevator Works of Newark, which took place about three years ago, was lost and the scabs were organized into a Local of the Alliance," so Warner stated. Another member of the Board here said, "We could have organized them, but not for the small initiation fee for which you people organized them. Had they joined the I. A. of M. they would have had to pay five (5) dollars a man." I then said that with the International people it must be a matter of dollars and cents and not a question of principle. They replied to this by saying that the International Union had to pay their delegates and high rent for their offices, and had to charge high initiation fees and dues. I informed them that the Machinists' Locals of the Alliance in Bloomfield and Newark had only been organized since April, 1899, and I could bring members of these unions before the Governing Board to prove that the statement of Delegate Warner was false.

Morris Heights.

Warner said that in the strike of the Morris Heights shop from the beginning the members of the Alliance who worked there were opposed to it, and while they came out on strike with the rest of the men, they were always agitating to have Alliance speakers address the strikers and finding fault with the officials of the I. A. of M., and that one of the Alliance men by name of Gaffney was always advising the men to return to work, and that members of the Alliance went in to work right after the strike was declared. Knowing that his statement was a deliberate falsehood, I requested the Governing Board to receive committees from the five different Machinists' Local Alliances, who would confront Warner and prove to the satisfaction of the Board that this statement was a tissue of falsehoods. On November 1, committees from these five different Locals and myself met the Governing Board, and I repeated for the benefit of all present just what had been stated by Warner, myself, and members of the Board at the first interview. The chairman of the Board stated that I had covered the ground fully. I then called on Comrade Peterson, of the Bloomfield Machinists' Local Alliance, to answer Warner's charge that his organization was composed of scabs. Comrade Peterson stated that only a very few of those who scabed it three years ago were now employed in the Sprague Elevator Works; those who were working there now were almost all new men. That the Bloomfield Machinists' Alliance was composed of mostly young men and none of them had ever scabed it in the Sprague Elevator Works.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 61 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 800 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 22d street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party appointments can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Filebiger in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 20th showed receipts, \$151.15; expenditures, \$21.85.

Section Providence, R. I., reported the election of permanent National Board of Appeals; Thomas Curran, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I., was elected Secretary of the Board. The Workingmen's Publishing Association reported the election of H. Simpson as Editor of Abendblatt. Approved. J. Luxenberg admitted as member at large. Editor of Italian organ, "Il Proletario," requested that the attention of authorized agents of THE PEOPLE be called to sample copies sent to them by "Il Proletario," with a view to have them distributed and subscriptions solicited. He also stated that Chicago and Boston have a very small circulation, considering the number of Italian workmen residing in these cities. Agents will please take notice, and help the paper along whenever they can.

Nominations for delegate to Paris Congress were received as follows: Lucien Sanial, Daniel de Leon, Max Forster, Hugo Vogt, B. F. Keinar, Chas. H. Corrigan and John R. Root.

Further nominations for place of holding National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

NEW YORK, by—So. Norwalk and New London, Conn.; Hudson Co., N. J.; Peabody, Lynn, Haverhill, Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Troy and New York, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., by—Reading, Patton, Grove City, and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denver, Colo.; Hartford, Conn.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., by—Taunton, Mass. BOSTON, MASS., by—Malden, Mass. SYRACUSE, N. Y., by—Utica, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL., by—Bridgeville, Pa. BUFFALO, N. Y., by—Wolcott, Mass. MILWAUKEE, WIS., by—Providence, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND, O., by—Suterville, Pa. COLUMBUS, O., by—Richmond, Ind.

JOHN J. KINEALLY,

Recording Secretary.

A Call for Nominations.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the S. L. P. at the International Socialist Congress, which will be held at Paris, France, during the summer of the current year.

Organizers of Sections will please submit this call at the next regular meeting, and report the nominations made, to the undersigned, not later than Feb. 3d, 1900. To defray the expenses of each delegate, an assessment of 15c. per capita will have to be levied for the collection of which a special stamp will be issued by the National Executive Committee.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 61 Beekman St., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AUXILIARY.—The regular quarterly meeting of Greater Boston Auxiliary will be held at 724 Washington street, Jan. 28, at 7 p. m. HARRIET E. LATROPH, Secretary.

NEW BEDFORD.—WHEREAS, The methods of L. D. Usher being detrimental to the S. L. P. for many months and finally terminating in his dirty judas work, when he, being under a cloud, sought to disrupt a party faithful of such strength that it shows him to be either an imbecile or knave to suppose his puny attempt would do other than to bring shame and condemnation from both his former comrades and those whom he sought to benefit; and

WHEREAS, His methods are such that he will live to regret his action, and even men of his own stamp will soon to place trust or faith in one who is capable of teaching the art of betrayal; and We recommend him to the mercy of those who seek to gain by his action; and be it

RESOLVED, That Section New Bedford, Mass., goes on record as condemning the action of Usher and his cohorts, Goldstein, etc.; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we recognize as our legal representative Jeremiah O'Finnely as State Organizer.

Committee on Resolutions: SIMON F. LYNCH, RICH. PARKINSON.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee: Regular meeting held at 528 E. 11th street, Manhattan, Saturday, January 13, 1900, 8 p. m. Chairman, Edwin O. Smith; Vice-chairman, S. D. Cooper. Twenty-five sub-divisions sent new delegates. The following sub-divisions were represented by old delegates: MANHATTAN.—1st, 15th and 17th, 19th and 21st, and 32d and 34th Assembly Districts, and Bohemian Branch No. 8.

BROOKLYN.—2d and 9th and 6th Ward Branches. (These sub-divisions will please take notice and send new delegates or provide those sent with credentials.) The following were absent: MANHATTAN.—1st, 3d and 5th, and 2d Assembly Districts, and the Italian and Polish Branches.

BROOKLYN.—3d, 5th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 15th, and 34th No. 1, 21st Assembly District. (Sub-divisions will please see to it that these delegates attend.)

Seventeen new members were admitted. The vote on the seat of the National Convention, 1900, resulted in the nomination of New York.

B. F. Keinar was nominated as delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Paris, France, 1900.

All sub-divisions reported steady progress and good work for THE PEOPLE and the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

MANHATTAN.—8th A. D. reports the opening of permanent headquarters at 75 Ludlow street.

16th A. D. demands a settlement from sub-divisions for entertainment tickets outstanding.

18th A. D. reports the opening of headquarters at 251 Avenue B.

28th A. D. reports the enlargement of its Club Rooms.

32d and 34th A. D. has opened a course of regular Sunday evening lectures on Jan. 7.

BROOKLYN.—10th A. D. demands a settlement from sub-divisions for entertainment tickets outstanding, notably the 6th Ward Branch, and the 15th, 16th and 21st A. D's.

20th A. D. reports the proposed holding of an entertainment and reception at Schwaben Hall, Kiebracker and Myrtle avenues, on Feb. 4, 1900, for the purpose of raising a fund for permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 2, 21st A. D. reports the opening of regular Friday evening lectures, 3d and 9th Ward Branch reports the dissolution of its Branch in conformity with the new by-laws and the transfer of most of its members to the 19th A. D.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Report of that it chartered Sulzer's Westchester Park

for a Party Picnic on July 4, 1900; the extension of Keinar and Hickey lecture tours in New York and Brooklyn (see announcements elsewhere); the publication of a weekly lecture bulletin in THE PEOPLE for New York and Brooklyn.

At this juncture business was suspended to take up a collection for Comrade August Ruback, whose sudden illness and expulsion from "Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society, of which he was a member, has left his family destitute. The collection netted \$12.40.

Nominations resulted as follows: ORGANIZER—Lazarus Abelson. RECORDING SECRETARY—Alfred C. Kihn. FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Lazarus Abelson.

TREASURER—Eber Forbes. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—F. Pulling and A. Gilhaus.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. D. Cooper, F. Pulling, Edwin O. Smith, Rudolph Katz, M. Stark, Julius Hammer, Adolph Klein, Jos. Scheurer, Irving H. Weisberger, J. Seidel and Arthur Keep.

CREDENTIALS' COMMITTEE—Justus Ebert, Hugo Vogt, Eber Forbes and Julian Pierce.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—Dow Hossman, Jack Dorman, Rudolph Katz, J. Keveney and Alvin S. Brown.

AUDITING COMMITTEE FOR SECTION NEW YORK—Sam. Klein, Joseph Sauter, J. Seidel, J. Pilout, Jack Dorman and Jos. Scheurer.

AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL AND STATE—J. Keveney, Eber Forbes, Julian Pierce and E. Siff.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE—Mrs. Dorman, Joseph Sauter, Miss Asch, Mrs. Broumann, William Larnen, Thomas Wright, J. Kleinburger and J. Thomas Wright.

DELEGATES TO D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.—Lucien Sanial, Arthur Keep, Dow Hossman, Jos. Scheurer, F. Pulling, George Luck and P. Joseph.

The City Committee was instructed to hire the Academy of Music, Manhattan, for a Sunday entertainment for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

Adjournment followed. A. C. KIHIN, Sec'y.

NEW YORK.—Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, January 27, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, 128 East 11th street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will be transacted.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Milwaukee will take place on Saturday, February 24th, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp, at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets, for the purpose of making nominations for City Officials and Aldermen to be voted for on April 2d. Every comrade should be present. Non-members, having voted the Party's ticket at the last election, and readers of THE PEOPLE are entitled and requested to attend.

By order of the County Committee, RICHARD KOEPEL, Chairman.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2,416.05
Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 11, 10.00
James Stormont, Elyton, Ala., .50

Total \$2,426.55

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

Daily People Conference.

Previously acknowledged \$150.00
Received from Fin. Sec'y, E. Siff, 150.00

Total \$300.00

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100 50c.

Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100 40c.

Due cards, per 100 40c.

Application cards (English and German), per 100 40c.

Rubber seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each 67c.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to a better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of \$..... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$..... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....

Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is an analysis of value and surplus value. Economics of Socialism was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value; Surplus Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent, Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 22d Street, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

will meet on SUNDAY, Jan. 28th 1900, at 3 p.m. at 98 Avenue C.

Nominations for officers of the Conference are to be made and other important business to be transacted. No faithful delegate will be absent.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

FREE LECTURES

ARRANGED BY THE Yorkville Agitation Committee

S. L. P. Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M., at 414 E. 71st STREET.

SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 28: The Socialist LECTURER: JUSTUS EBERT. 455

Telephone Call, 1223 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER, Pharmacist

304 E. 306 RIVINGTON ST., COR. OF LEWIS ST. NEW YORK.

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.: John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.

CHICAGO, ILL.: H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.

CHICPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 8.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: P. C. Christiansen, 304 Professor street.

Critzfelder, 31 Carl street.

CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 122 Howe street.

COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.: Jos. T. Brecka.

DAYTON, OHIO: Henry J. Kastner, 112 Baldwin street.

DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 238 Arnds street.

DENVER, COLO.: J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

Fred. Uhmann, 656 W. 19th street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.